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SEVENTH YEAR.

WA-KEENEY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1885.

NUMBER 26.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Republican Central Committee of Trego county, Kansas, is hereby called to meet at the office of the **WESTERN KANSAS WORLD**, in Wa-Keeney, on Saturday, August 23, 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of determining the method and time of placing a county ticket in the field.

The attendance of every member of the committee is urged.

W. S. TILTON, Chairman.

The Colby post-office, we discover by the pur of the *Thomas Cat*, has been officially moved from John W. Irwin's house, three miles south of Colby, to the town of Colby. A. J. Senter is the new postmaster.

CAPTAIN L. J. PERRY has sold his half of the Paola *Republican* to his partner W. D. Greason. Perry is one of the very vigorous newspaper writers in Kansas. There is no danger of his staying long out of the editor's harness.

THIS seems to be the year for people to get poisoned to death from eating toadstools for mushrooms. The latest victim is John F. Firman, who recently moved to Chicago with his family, from Elmira, N. Y. Mr. Firman used to own the *Elmira Gazette*.

It begins to seem like we can see, between Grainfield and Kenneth, a huge chain of smoke, with ever and anon long-drawn out lines of lightning flashing through it back and forth. As we construe the signs, this scene means war, war to the knife, war to the hilt! Those two editors are at it!

MRS. HILLMAN, wife of Charley Hillman, of "D" company, at Fort Hays, was struck on the head, Friday of last week, by a ladder blown from its position against the house. The *Ger. Am. Advocate* of last Saturday says that, as it went to press, the lady lay in a critical condition at her home on North Fort street.

SIXTY-SIX bottles of lemon extract were drunk in one recent week by a Norton young man of splendid abilities, the *Courier* tells. He wanted a stronger intoxicant, but it was unobtainable. That paper expresses the hope that he will heed the counsel of his many friends and the promptings of his own manhood, and henceforth live to better purpose.

WE are in receipt of the premium list and rules of the first annual fair of the Norton County Agricultural association. Albert Graves is president of the association; E. P. Falknor, corresponding secretary, and our good friend, L. H. Thompson, recording secretary. The association offers \$2,251.00 in cash premiums at the first fair. The fair is to be held at Norton on October 6, 7, 8 and 9. The pamphlet containing this information holds forty-six pages, and is a creditable piece of work. It bears the imprint, "Courier Job Print."

It was a fact well settled in our mind that the Trego county delegation at the Millbrook judicial convention supported a man whose ability insures for him the respect of those who know him. Apropos of this position, is the following, from last week's *Phillipsburg Herald*, whose senior editor, Mr. Lewis, was a delegate in this convention: "While at Millbrook, we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of E. A. McMath, Esq., of Gove county, who was a prominent candidate for judge. We were much pleased with the gentleman's appearance, and if we mistake not, he will yet be distinctly heard from at no very distant day."

DEMOCRACY in western Kansas has been at least three-fifths wind. In the future a few federal office holders will be added to this. We publish their call for a judicial district convention as news, without solicitation. It is just three-fifths wind, as far, at least, as Trego county is concerned. It says that the "basis of representation will be one vote cast for governor at the last election, one delegate for every fifty votes or fraction of twenty-five." This same call gives Trego county five votes. Trego county cast 107 votes for Glick last fall, and is, therefore, to take the three-fifths wind out of this call, entitled to precisely two delegates in the Lenora convention.

KANSAS CROPS AND RAINS.

The Kansas Crop and Weather Bulletin for the month ending July 31, 1885, is on our table.

That portion of the Report relative to crop probabilities was published in the *World* last week. We hope that all of our subscribers have read it.

We now take occasion to give to our readers the *July comparison* of the temperature and rain precipitations at *Leavenworth* and *Dodge City* for the past eleven years, as revealed by this admirable report:

Leavenworth.		Dodge City.	
Temp.	Rain.	Temp.	Rain.
1875-77.30...8.82	75.50...3.28	1875-77.30...8.82	75.50...3.28
1876-78.30...4.01	79.60...2.26	1876-78.30...4.01	79.60...2.26
1877-79.30...5.34	77.50...1.79	1877-79.30...5.34	77.50...1.79
1878-80.30...3.63	80.00...1.61	1878-80.30...3.63	80.00...1.61
1879-81.30...4.59	80.40...3.30	1879-81.30...4.59	80.40...3.30
1880-82.30...6.86	76.40...4.00	1880-82.30...6.86	76.40...4.00
1881-83.30...1.72	77.30...3.96	1881-83.30...1.72	77.30...3.96
1882-84.30...3.44	74.60...3.04	1882-84.30...3.44	74.60...3.04
1883-85.30...3.68	76.20...2.61	1883-85.30...3.68	76.20...2.61
1884-86.30...3.43	76.60...2.40	1884-86.30...3.43	76.60...2.40
1885-87.30...4.76	76.30...2.03	1885-87.30...4.76	76.30...2.03

Upon looking a little farther, we find that in the Julys of these eleven years the aggregate rainfall at Leavenworth has been fifty-five inches and eighty-three hundredths, and at Dodge City thirty-nine inches and ninety-eight hundredths. At Leavenworth the average July rainfall in this eleven years has been, barring the slight decimal remainder, five inches and seventy-five thousandths. Substantially, Leavenworth has averaged to receive in each month of July during the past eleven years one inch and four hundred and forty-one thousandths more than has fallen in the same periods at Dodge City.

The *World* speaks of this comparative data thus at length in order to show the investigator of Kansas meteorological history just the relative extent of the rainfall in the eastern and the western portions of the state during the—to the farmer, at least—important month of July for a long series of years. Dodge City is practically in the longitude of Wa-Keeney; but, being in a more sandy region, it is to be doubted whether the rainfall at that place has been as heavy during the period named as it has been at this. At all events, it would seem that in the summer time, when rain counts for so much in agriculture, western Kansas does not fall as far behind the eastern part of the state as is generally supposed.

In other words, the lesson which we here offer to our readers certainly will go very far toward inducing any of them who may yet be in doubt that the *World* has been correct all along in assuming that enough water for the purposes of successful agriculture falls here every year; that the only difficulty which has been experienced lies in the uneven distribution of the rainfall, and that when the buffalo-grass surface has given way to that of the taller grasses, the agency of this proper distribution will have been heralded in for all time.

CREDITABLE CANNONADING.

The Phillipsburg *Herald* of last week opens a cannonade on whisky business in Phillips county, as it is carried on by the druggists. It shows that during the five months of March, April, May, June and July, 9,383 statements were filed. Of these 4,124 were from Kirwin; 2,061 from Logan; 2,041 from Phillipsburg; 948 from Marvin and 208 from Long Island. From this showing, the *Herald* reasons that Kirwin is an extremely unhealthy place, that Logan and Phillipsburg have nothing to brag of, while Long Island must be the safest place in which to locate, as the physical condition of the people there seems to be in much better shape. That paper then goes on to name the large quantities of beer, alcohol and whisky which were sold to several inebriates. This is not a good showing for our neighboring county, but the showing in itself is a good thing. Bold journalism will cause the druggists who violate the law so brazenly to get out of the business.

The *Herald* understands that two drug firms at Logan have voluntarily surrendered their whisky permits.

THE *Western World*, of Chicago, says, with entire truth, that the immigrant to Kansas finds plenty of schools and churches.

A big corn crop is claimed for Ellis county.

LET IT BE DECIDED.

It is intimated that J. R. Burton, of Abilene, is likely to be a candidate next season for John A. Anderson's place in congress. Burton ought to be hissed out of decent society, unless he brings a successful suit for libel against the *Topeka Journal* for accusing him of stocking a house in Topeka with prostitutes last winter. Burton, it seems, can not laugh off this charge. There are too many who know him as the pet of the present house of representatives, and believe the *Journal's* charge to be true. The *World* wishes to see Burton vindicated if he is innocent. It wishes to see him branded as a miserable outcast if he is guilty. It wishes to see the *Journal* placed upon its metal, and given the opportunity to tell, not only what it knows about Burton's house of prostitution, but the names of other members of the legislature who were frequenters of that house. An understanding should be reached as a precedent for cases of this character. It can not be decided early enough whether a virtuous people are to be raped by lecherous leaders or these leaders pulverized by the right-minded masses.

Trego County Teachers' Institute.

To the Editor of the *Western Kansas World*,
DEAR SIR:—Our County Institute for 1885 is to-day a thing of the past. Its opportunities began, progressed, ended. Its instances have begun, are now in progress, and are silently, though unanimously, slipping from our grasp. A conversant with its purpose, its spirit and its work, the writer, from a fountain of pleasant memories, respectfully submits the following unselfish, impartial reflections: There were, personally, present, enrolled and in attendance, thirty-four, twenty-nine of whom were ladies, five, gentlemen. Of these, fourteen are now teachers, ten purpose teaching; the prospective relationship of the remaining ten, to me, unknown.

The opening of the institute was marked by the emphasis it gave to the subject of *personal endeavor*, both as related to the work of the institute and to individual achievement in general. On this point, and throughout the progress of our work, substantial, practical, cordial co-operation was maintained among those officially related to the institute. I can not refrain from expressing most cordially my appreciation of the counsel, the watchful oversight, and the able assistance rendered by Supt. Rich. Neither would I withhold the merited commendation due Prof. Combs for the earnest faithfulness which daily characterized his work. The zeal, earnestness, and working efficiency of those in attendance were more than ordinarily satisfactory. I am not mistaken in the judgment that, by the co-operative influences of our institute work, the teachers of Trego county will enter upon the duties of the coming year with broader views and more clearly-defined outlines of their calling, with steadier purposes, stronger governing power and potency of leadership than hitherto. The cordial, kindly spirit which characterized the entire session, which made us *one body, one working unit*, cannot be omitted from the enumeration of the characteristic, pleasant features of our subject.

Notwithstanding the highly satisfactory degree of success attained, it must not be taken for granted that further improvement is not possible or desirable. Doubtless, a clearer and wider scope of vision reveals inequalities on the way, rough places in the ascent, which may justly challenge every one in attendance to progress in future efforts.

Anon, the scenes of life are changing. The panorama, swift, is passing by. With iron grasp of heroes, ranging, Seize and shape high destiny.

Very truly, your ob't servant,
J. WORD CARSON.
Wa-Keeney, Aug. 15, 1885.

—Lest there might otherwise be unnecessary delay in the matter, we will say that the announcements of candidates for Trego county offices will be inserted until the nominating convention or the election—at the option of the candidate himself—at our regulation price of five dollars apiece. This is a good time for us to chirp in a sentiment which will find a responsive echo in every live man's breast, viz: No candidate who fails to announce his candidacy through the columns of this journal can hardly expect to convince people that he himself hopes to make much of a run. "A word to the wise," etc.

—C. M. Burr, if we are to believe the *Grainfield Cap Snaf*, has captured a centopede. The animal is said to have taken to alcohol. This is a new kind of "pede," and the animal acts strangely. While the "to" part is to us a mystery, we suppose the thing is taking an alcoholic bath.

—W. F. Pagett, as we announced last week would be the case, is out of the hotel business. Monday morning he went to Ogallah to invoice the goods in the store house of C. T. Clark. After the invoicing was completed, Mr. Pagett took charge of the store, he having purchased it. Mr. Clark, who has been here a long time, will go to Michigan to live, we are told. Pagett will make a good merchant. The people of the Ogallah region will like him. We will tell them these things now.

—Dr. Jones has purchased of J. W. Millard the post-office building. The doctor will occupy it with his stock of drugs about the first of September. He will also add materially to the size of the building by constructing a rear addition. Mr. E. S. Millard has purchased the building which is occupied by Scott's drug store, and he will move his goods into it about the time Dr. Jones moves his stock of drugs.

Of Interest to Settlers.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The attorney for the general land office spoke as follows to-day:

"Any land entry that is based on a sworn-to lie is fraudulent. By settlement is meant the act by which a claimant shows his intention to claim the land. Usually it consists in building a shanty or breaking the sod. Contests are often decided by the dates of settlement. Legal settlement cannot be made by an agent, not even by a member of the family. The settler must go in person actually upon the land he desires to secure and perform some act of settlement. The settlement act of widows and spinners may consist in giving orders to a hired man, but the orders must be carried into effect. A pre-emption filing must be preceded by settlement, but the defect may be cured by making settlement before another person commences an adverse settlement. A homestead entry may be made without prior settlement. Filings and entries based upon settlement must be made within one month of settlement on offered land, and within three months on unoffered land.

A claimant who swears to settlement one or two months, or years, or otherwise before the real date of settlement, is guilty of perjury, and besides committing a crime his entry is liable to contest. Parties who swear falsely to settlement on school sections before survey gain nothing if anybody enforces to report the truth to the general land office. Aliens cannot make legal entry or settlement until they have become citizens. Married women cannot be settlers unless deserted by their husbands. No one under 21 years, except the head of a family, can make settlement or entry. All entries made contrary to the above are subject to contest.

Homestead and pre-emption claimants must comply with the law in the matter of residence. The entries of headmen, miners, business and professional men and other people whose employment keep them away from their farms are liable to contest. Visiting claims once a week or occasionally during a month is not residence. Poverty sometimes excuses non-residence, but pretended poverty never. There must be sufficient breaking and cultivation of the land, and improvements, such as buildings, clearings, fences, wells, etc., to show good faith and honest intention. Where little or no breaking or cultivation or improvements are shown, especially if residence has been doubtful, the entry is liable to successful contest.

Timber culture entries must be on land naturally devoid of timber. The claimant must actually come within the land district to swear to his entry papers. The third year after entry, five acres, previously broken and cultivated must be planted in trees, cuttings or seeds. The same with five acres more during the fourth year. These must be cared for and cultivated. If not, entry can be successfully contested. Residence is not required. An agent can do all the work, but the entryman is held responsible. Improvements made by a prior claimant are credited on the purchaser's claim. Desert land entries cannot extend more than a mile and a quarter in any one direction, and cannot embrace cultivated or timber or grassy lands. The desert land must be brought to an agricultural condition within three years from the date of entry or the entry will be liable to contest.

The act of congress of May 14, 1880, holds out as an inducement to contest fraudulent entries, the privilege or preference right of entry for thirty days after cancellation where contestants are duly qualified to make entry. A preferred contestant cannot sell his right of entry so as to invest the purchaser with the privilege. Such person must take his chances with other claimants. In general all entries wherein the requirements of law are not fully met are liable to contest, and, under amended rule of practice, No. 35, the hearing may be had near the land involved. All the rulings of the local offices, as well as of the commissioner of the general land office that involve the denial of supposed right, are subject to an appeal to a higher tribunal, and valuable lands are frequently lost by not taking an appeal."

A. H. BLAIR,
Land Attorney and Real Estate Agent.

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